FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE NOMINATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Cincinnati, states in extenso the grounds upon which Mr. Buchanan's friends advocated his claims to the honor which has been accorded him, and the objections of those present by whom he was opposed. As these will form bases of future argument during the campaign now close at hand, we recapitulate them briefly for the benefit of our readers.

The reasons advanced by his partisans in behalf of his nomination were—

First. He is the last of the race of Jacksonian statesmen of distinction, who have remained at all times true to the interests of the South.

Second. That for the last twenty years he has filled, satisfactorily, important offices, at home and abroad.

Third. That he alone can carry Pennsylvania.

Fourth. That he is of respectable personal habits, being neither a bully nor a drunkard.

Fifth. That his political inclinings are to the conservative side.

Sixth. That he originated the proposition to purchase Cuba; and was the author of the Ostend Circular recommending its seizure, if the Spanish Government refused to sell!

[A somewhat singular commentary upon his conservatism.]

Seventh. That his Northern friends believe that he regards the Missouri Compromise as a just and wise provision—*though he is willing to acquiesce in its repeal*; and that his nomination, therefore, would be equivalent to the declaration from the Convention of a general amnesty to all who opposed the Kansas bill, but are ready to acquiesce in the principle of squatter sovereignty, including such men as Allen of Ohio, Benton of Missouri, and others.

On the other hand, those Democrats who were antagonistic to his nomination contended:

1. That he commenced life as a Federalist, and a champion of the alien laws of John Adams.

2. He is reported to have once said in Baltimore, that if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out.

3. In a speech on the sub-treasury bill in the Senate once, he dropped a remark which was construed by the country into a declaration of his willingness to see the wages of mechanics reduced to ten cents a day.

It was urged against him to the Northern delegates:

4. That he has shown himself on sundry occasions willing to aid in the extension of Southern institutions—

By the offer to purchase Cuba; by his recommendation of extending the Missouri line to the Pacific; by his co-operation with the present administration; by his Ostend Circular, and by his avowed willingness to accept the territorial policy of the Pierce party with reference to Kansas.

In operating upon the feelings of the Southern delegates, arguments essentially different were advanced. To these it was insisted:

That he was absent from the country when the Kansas bill became a law; and that he is therefore entitled to no honor for a measure in which he did not participate;

That having declared the Missouri Compromise a wise measure, it is impossible for him to properly represent the issue which the South insist upon trying at this election, viz: that Congress had no power to enact or sanction any limitation upon the power of an American citizen to take his slaves wherever he can go himself;

That though well-disposed to the South, he is constitutionally timid, and may be frightened into concessions by the pressure of the anti-slavery feeling which is likely to overwhelm the next Congress;

That his principal friends and supporters are men unworthy of public confidence;

That his proclivities are to filibusterism and red republicanism;

That in his diplomatic career he not only failed to settle any of the vexed questions between this country and England, but made obvious and constant efforts to disturb the friendly feelings which ought to subsist between the two countries;

That no important public measure has ever been initiated by him during his whole public life; that no one has ever quoted a speech of his for the ability it displayed, and that he can point to nothing but the offices he has held to sustain his pretensions to the Presidency.

And, finally, that he never has carried—and, therefore, probably, never can carry—the State of Pennsylvania at a popular election.

Such are alleged to have been the arguments used at the Cincinnati Convention, by the rival sections of the Democratic party, to promote or prevent the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. We give them as expressing the difference of opinion existing among members of the same organization with respect to his antecedents.

But there are other objections of a graver cast which, in due course of time, will be made against him by journals in political opposition to him, and we may, therefore, safely infer that the case with which Mr. Buchanan succeeded in obtaining his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, affords no criterion whereby we may judge of his future fortunes, and especially when they come to the last test of all—the ballot-box.

Balt. Patriot.

James Buchanan was born in Franklin county, Pa., the 19th of April, 1791, elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814 and 1815, was sent to Congress in 1820, where he continued for ten years, made Minister to Russia by Gen. Jackson, returned home in '34, elected to the U. S. Senate, where he remained until 1842. He was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, which he held for four years; and soon after the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, made Minister to England, whence he returned a few weeks since.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. June 9, Str. Brothers, with goods for W McIntyre, W N Tillinghast, G W Lawrence, E C Hall, J Evans.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.

The excesses of the reigning factions are forcing upon the public mind the conviction of the importance of the Whig party to the well-being of the Republic. That party—though in a minority—by its moderation, conservatism and nationality, always exerted a beneficial influence. Since it has ceased to be an organized and active party in political affairs, the Democracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin. At home and abroad, we are surrounded by difficulties and dangers, which will require whatever wisdom, patriotism and firmness may exist in the land, to overcome. At present, the two contending parties, the Democrats and Black Republicans, are only intent upon the spoils—and in the violence of their exertions, they have driven the best men of the country from the political arena. Only a few days since, we heard of a distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts saying, that the best, the most conservative, Union-loving and patriotic men of the North were in retirement, prostrate and powerless. It is pretty much the same throughout the Union. The demagogues and factionists are everywhere in the ascendant. But let us, for the sake of the country, indulge the hope that their reign will be short. Let us keep the good old Whig party alive, distinct and organized—to serve as a nucleus around which all these dispersed conservative, republican elements may rally, at the critical juncture, to save the Republic. We believe there are now and always will be enough honorable and disinterested patriots in the country to form a party respectable in numbers and powerful in influence; and if they can only have an organization to insure common action, they cannot fail to exert a due weight in the government of the country.

Richmond Whig.

THE GAME OF FRAUD.

It is almost a waste of ammunition to shoot at the Democratic Platform. It would require a swell-muzzled gun of hugest calibre to hit the whole of it in a week's steady firing. It is a forest of verbiage of every hue. By a succession of quadrennial accumulations and abrasions, it has come to resemble the delta of some great river, where every variety of incongruous sediment has been deposited.

We see that the new additions pledge the Democracy to carry out the Monroe doctrine rigidly—that is, to permit no European government to colonize this continent, or to interfere with the government of any portion of it. "Free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world" is also declared to be a cardinal principle of the Democracy. This would indicate a disposition for universal war, and is scarcely practicable short of universal conquest. "Our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico" was likewise asserted—which means, we suppose, the conquest of Cuba, St. Domingo, and the rest of the neighboring Isles. We presume the Virginia protest was designed to apply to this portion of the programme as well as the "progressive free trade."

As a sample of the candour and ingenuousness which distinguishes Democracy, we have in one of the first resolutions a strong denunciation of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and the very last act of the Convention was a resolution in favor of a railroad to the Pacific ocean! Such brazen duplicity is part and parcel of Democratic tactics; and it is not merely discreditable to the character of the country. It has wrought vast and irreparable mischief. It has made the politics of the country a base and degrading game; it has substituted expediency for principle, and generated the brood of sharping demagogues who infest the land. It has given vitality to the slavery agitation, and fomented it into a dangerous element of domestic discord. We see its practical effects in the diverse interpretations put upon the Nebraska-Kansas act—the President and his Northern followers proclaiming that act to be a "measure for freedom," and the Southern wing, a "guarantee for slavery." This shameless double-dealing, reduced to system, and put forth under the sanction of one of the great parties of the country, is the immediate parent of the abolition outbreaks in the North, and the civil war in Kansas. It tends to destroy the moral bands which hold society together; and its baneful effects will continue to be felt in the future. It may achieve the success of a spoils party; but it threatens ruin to the country. An election carried by such an agency settles nothing, except the individual who shall distribute the loaves and fishes; it leaves public questions unsettled—it exasperates sections—it keeps the public mind inflamed. Say Mr. Buchanan is elected on the principles of the Nebraska act—with its contradictory interpretations. His Northern friends everywhere sustaining him as the advocate of squatter sovereignty and the friend of *free* Kansas, and thereby encouraging their followers to imitate the conduct of Reeder, in trying to subvert the government by force: what is gained by it? Or take the Internal Improvement question: the people who voted for the Pacific Railroad in the Convention, and those Michiganders, who last week denounced Gen. Pierce for his veto—they will be disappointed and indignant, if Mr. Buchanan should put his veto upon an Internal Improvement bill; should he withhold it, he would incur the wrath of his Southern supporters. But as propositions for improvements will only come from those sections favorable to the policy, and as the resolution in favor of the system was of later date than that against it; the only effect of this double-dealing will be to pass bills for the benefit of the North and none for that of the South.—*Rich. Whig.*

Bound to Ruin Him.—A young man was well nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was $25,000, and the career he run in Chicago, the fastest town in America, made him a pauper, and a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him $30,000. "Oh dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me just as sure as shooting. It is no use to fight against fate, they're bound to ruin me!"

The Best time to Fret.—Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at his loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be. "These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes; but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief." "Why, then, there's no need to fret at all." "True; that's the reason I put it off."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1856.

OUR CONGRESSMEN ON THE BROOKS AND SUMNER CASE.—We have seen a letter from a member of Congress from this State, in which, alluding to our remarks in disapproval of the vote of the Southern members against the resolution to inquire into the circumstances of the assault, he says,—

"None of us were opposed to an investigation; but the previous question was called and we were not permitted to debate it. The resolution in its preamble asserted as facts things that were not true. We were willing to have voted the inquiry."

We are glad to hear this, for in common with the country generally, we had come to a different conclusion. We still think, however, that it would have been far better to have voted for the resolution, and been content to let the testimony show the falsehood of the preamble, as it has done to some extent. The mouths of many of the grumblers at the North would have been stopped by a unanimous vote for the investigation.

The writer adds matter of graver importance than the above, as follows:—

"The country is in a very critical condition. An imprudent act here would open hostilities and civil war. The latter is quite as apt to break out at Washington as in Kansas. Fortunately the House has exhibited a remarkable degree of order, forbearance, and propriety, throughout the session, so as to be noticed and remarked upon, and this will be productive of great benefit."

This testimony to the conduct of the House, *as a body*, is just. There has not been, for years, a House whose sessions have been so free from wrangling and disorder. And but for the two gross out-door outrages of Herbert and Brooks, would be worthy of all praise in that particular.

As to the condition of the country, we altogether agree with the writer. It is in a critical condition; and nothing has more tended to precipitate the crisis, not even the trouble in Kansas, than the conduct of Mr. Brooks and the apparent approval of that conduct by the vote of the South against investigation, and the expected refusal of the South to permit his expulsion.

For ourselves, looking to the Senate as the bulwark of our liberties; as the only safeguard of the States, which it peculiarly represents; as the especial hope of the South, whose small States there stand upon a footing of equality of power with the largest States of the North and West;—looking, too, to its protection from every approach of brute force by which its moral power might be impaired; to the preservation of its liberty of speech even at the expense of such occasional licentiousness as Sumner's;—looking to these things, and to the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, we do not hesitate to express the hope that the House will agree with the Senate that Brooks was guilty of a breach of privilege, *and will expel him.* Better that a hundred Brookses should be expelled, than that the just power and influence of the Senate should be impaired, or that civil war should occur, or the Union be dissolved.

BUCHANAN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The nomination seems to have fallen very coldly upon the party in this State. We have not heard of a pound of powder burnt, nor a shout of applause raised, nor even a party meeting held, except what appears to have been a very tame affair at Raleigh.

This is natural. Every meeting of the party held in the State to appoint Delegates to the Convention, recommended Pierce and Dobbin. And when Pierce was dropped, the Delegates went over *en masse* to Douglas. How could the rank and file be pleased with this double disappointment in their first and second choice for President? But most of all have they reason to complain of the miserable vote given to their favorite, Mr. Dobbin, who was able to command only 3 votes outside of his own Delegation; whilst a man before unthought of was preferred over him, even after that man had got up in the Convention and declined the nomination. We think the party in North Carolina has been very badly treated by the party out of North Carolina. And it is evident that it is so felt.

There was one incident in the proceedings of the Convention that we were disgusted at. It is stated that a North Carolina Delegate (his name is not given) nominated the Hon. Jas. A. Sedden of Virginia for Vice President. Mr. Sedden rose and withdrew his name. Now we cannot suppose that there was a single Delegate from North Carolina who favored any one but Mr. Dobbin for Vice President. The nomination of Mr. Sedden, therefore, seems to us to have been a transparent attempt to blarney the Virginia delegation. Its failure is proof that it was seen through by the Virginians, who did *not* return the compliment.

P. S. Better late than never! By this morning's mail we learn that the democrats of Wilmington fired 100 guns yesterday. It took four days to make up their minds about it. A ratification meeting was also held on Tuesday.

BUCHANAN IN NEW YORK.—All the leading papers in New York, except the Journal of Commerce and the Sun, disapprove of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Among them, are the Evening Post, Herald, and the "Staats-Demokrat," all Locofoco papers.

EXPEDITION.—One of our merchants informs us that on the 2d inst., he ordered some goods from New York, and this morning will have them in store ready for sale.

PUTTING THE BEST FACE ON IT.—The democracy of Washington city had a Ratification meeting on Saturday night last, and Gen Cass and Mr. Douglas, two of the disappointed, delivered speeches in support of the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge. This was not so bad; for Cass is too old to hope for the office, and Douglas is young enough to wait, and knows that his present acquiescence is essential to his future hopes. But what did the crowd then do but march to the President's House, to serenade Franklin Pierce on the occasion of his bitter defeat! "After the Band had played several airs," says the Union, (what they were we are not told, nor even whether they were *appropriate* to the occasion,)—a loud call was made for the President, and he came forward and delivered a speech, commencing as follows: "I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here," and ending with, "my thanks for this *gratifying* call." Is it not true that language was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts?

After leaving the President's House, the party called at the residence of Mr. Secretary Dobbin, who addressed to them a few remarks "in sympathetic response to the object of the visit."

MISREPRESENTATION OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—There is unfortunately great ignorance at the North as to the people of the South, and their habits and feelings. This is the main cause of the present ill-feeling between the sections. It enables designing men and unscrupulous papers at the North to misrepresent the South with impunity. We did not think that so respectable a paper as the New York Commercial Advertiser, usually so fair and conservative, would assist in this bad work. But a late number of that paper, whilst speaking of the probabilities of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks as a question "involving the peace of the country and perhaps the perpetuity of the Union," gravely informs its readers that "the Southern presses, with but two or three exceptions, and Southern leading politicians, with equally rare exceptions, have meitly approved or openly commended a resort to such brutal means of stifling free sentiment."

This is certainly very far from being a correct statement, on a point where it would have been much better to err, if at all, on the other side, seeing that such awful consequences depend on it. We do not hesitate to repeat, that so far as we know and believe, a majority of the Southern presses have spoken language exactly the reverse of that attributed to them by the Commercial. And what makes the matter worse, the Express had published extracts of that kind from about a dozen Southern papers before the Commercial made the above statement. As to "Southern leading politicians," they have had no opportunity to speak; for it is not the habit of the Southern people, as it is of the Northern, to be everlastingly getting up excitements by "indignation meetings."

WORSHIP OF THE *Rising*, NOT THE *Setting* SUN.—We are told, in the account of the closing scenes of the Cincinnati Convention, that "three tremendous cheers were then given for Buchanan, three equally enthusiastic ones for Douglas, and three moderate ones for Pierce."

Thus it is ever in political life. The man who has no more favors to bestow, is whistled down the wind, whilst the supposed dispensers of the spoils are greeted with "tremendous cheers." The same fate awaits these, in their turn. Should Buchanan be elected, even with as overwhelming, "tremendous" popularity as wafted Pierce into the Presidency, he will go out four years hence with very "moderate" applause. Happy the officer who can take with him *his own* approbation, the reward of a faithful performance of duty. Such a man is MILLARD FILLMORE. He is worth a thousand Buchanans, Douglases, and Pierces.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTOR.—Conventions which met in Wilmington on Tuesday, selected O. P. Meares, Esq., as the American candidate, and M. B. Smith, Esq., as the Democratic candidate, for Elector for this District.

The following are the sub-Electors:

AMERICAN PARTY.

New Hanover—R. H. Cowan and Geo. Davis.
Duplin—Dr. H. W. Faison, Dickson Stanford.
Robeson—R. E. Troy, Jas. C. Davis.
Richmond—Gen. Alfred Dockery, E. F. Little.
Bladen—Duncan Kelly, J. K. Melvin.
Brunswick—D. L. Russell, Jos. Green.
Columbus—Dr. A. J. Drake, A. J. Troy.
Cumberland—Jno. W. Baker, jr., R. Buxton.
Harnett—Jno. A. Spears.
Sampson—J. F. Shine, C. A. Harrison.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Brunswick—Dr. John H. Hill, John Mercer.
Cumberland and Harnett—W. G. Pegram, W. L. McKay.
Duplin—Wm. E. Hill, Abner M. Faison.
Sampson—Allmond A. McKay, Wm. S. Devane, P. Murphy.
Columbus—F. George, T. L. Vail.
Robeson—T. A. Normant, Peter A. McEachen.
Bladen—John A. Richardson, T. D. McDowell.
New Hanover—R. K. Bryan, DuBrutz Cutlar.
Richmond—W. F. Leak, (vacancy to be filled.)

Mr. Buchanan is in the 66th year of his age. He is therefore older than any candidate ever before run for the Presidency.

NEW POST OFFICES IN THIS STATE.—Supply, Brunswick county; John Mercer, postmaster.

Wolf Pit, Onslow county; Edward W. Fonville, postmaster.

Elkin, Surry county; Richard K. Gwin, postmaster.

Earpsborough, Johnston county; W. Earp, postmaster.

Stony Creek, Caswell county; Jackson G. Pinning, postmaster.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Trumbull introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas, proposing to bring it under the territorial government of Nebraska. Referred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution requesting the President to send General Scott to take command of the military in Kansas. On motion of Mr. Mason, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, by the reading of the journal of Saturday, it appeared that Mr. Edwards had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for removing the seat of Government from Washington to some point in Ohio, within five miles of Cincinnati.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the notice, contending that it could not there appear as there was no quorum present on that day.

Ninety-two members only voted, and for want of a quorum the House adjourned.

The House was still without a quorum on Tuesday.

The Great "Unsettled."—James Buchanan is the man that never settled anything. He settled down a Federalist in early life,—but his connections becoming unsettled, he turned out a full fledged Democrat. As a diplomatist he undertook to "settle" the Oregon controversy, by holding out for "54 40" as "clear and unquestionable,"—but his claim in that business, was awfully "unsettled" by the acceptance of some five degrees less. He went to England, but "settled" nothing. He came away leaving everything unsettled. He tried to, but did not, settle the enlistment dispute. He did not settle the Central American question. He did not settle the disputed arbitration of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. In short, he settled nothing. Altogether, he has led a very unsettled life. He has never settled anything, at home or abroad,—and we don't believe he ever will.—*N. Y. Express.*

He began wrong, by not settling himself in life, by marriage. How could an old bachelor be expected to accomplish any thing great in his day and generation?—*Observer.*

At the Supreme Court, which commenced in Raleigh on Monday last, the following gentlemen obtained Licences to practice in the County Courts:—

Alexander Justice,	Craven.
Henri Herrissee,	Orange.
William Badham,	Chowan.
Nathaniel A. Taylor,	Wake.
John D. Shaw,	Richmond.
Joseph A. Englehard,	Wake.
Daniel McDougald,	Harnett.
John B. Gillam,	Bertie.
William A. Cheek,	Warren.
David Schenck,	Lincoln.
Dellano Husted,	Wake.
C. W. Granby, Jr.,	Elizabeth City.
W. H. Bagley,	do. do.

Mr. Fillmore and His Acceptance.—The New York Herald of Sunday publishes the following extract from its Paris correspondent, writing under date of May 21st:

"Mr. Fillmore arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen. He left Rome with a view to go to Russia, but found the Baltic blocked with ice. So he returned here, and will, in a few days, leave for England. You may expect him home in four or five weeks. He looks remarkably well, and I venture to say is the most composed candidate for the Presidency now extant. Mr. Fillmore received the first official information of his nomination by the American party in Venice, and a duplicate of it here the day before yesterday. His acceptance goes out by the same mail which carries this letter. Mr. F. endorses the general principles of the platform, and condemns all sectional agitation. He accepts the nomination as a national man."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily News, writing under date of May 20, says that ex-President Fillmore was then in that city, and had had a long interview with Herr von Schael, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN FLORENCE, GA.

COLUMBUS, June 7.—An affair of a tragic character occurred at Florence, in this State, a few days ago. A party of persons secreted themselves at a toll gate, kept by one Matthews Averett, sr., to prevent the passage of any one without paying toll. While there, Nathaniel Roach and others arrived at the gate and were about to pass through, when they were fired upon. Mr. Roach's little boy was badly wounded, supposed mortally. A man named Sykes was mortally wounded, and Robert Warlick dangerously injured. Mr. Roach received a great many shot in his back while endeavoring to protect his child, and Samuel Driggers was somewhat hurt. An officer, with a posse, is in search of the assailing party, who are well armed, and it is feared more blood will be shed.

Some gentlemen from Georgia, who escorted Mr. Roach and his wounded child to their house in Alabama, were crossing the river in a flat on their return, when they were fired upon by some persons concealed on the bank. 7 were wounded, one thought to be mortally. The latest account says some arrests have been made, and a large body of citizens are in pursuit of the balance of the party. The excitement is intense.

It appears that the payment of toll to Averett is resisted on the ground that he established the toll gate without authority.

Our Foreign Relations.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, writes as follows under date of June 5:

It is believed that our foreign relations are in a critical state. Even with regard to France we are not certain of the continuance of friendly relations. There was some significance in the application of Mr. Sartiges, the other day, to Mr. Marcy, in regard to an attack on him, proceeding from a subordinate of that office. Mr. Sartiges at all events attached so much importance to it that, in a personal interview with Mr. Marcy, he demanded that the Secretary should disavow the letter and that he should dismiss from the service of the department its author—all of which was promptly done.

There is an uneasy and even excited feeling, on the part of foreign Ministers here, in regard to the policy, course and designs of this Government.

The platform adopted at Cincinnati for the next Administration will not serve to lessen this concern.

We have authority for stating, that Mr. Gilmer, the American candidate for Governor, will visit this town and Brunswick, during the present month, for the purpose of addressing the people on the topics of the day. The precise days for this purpose have not yet been designated, but will be made known in due time.

We suppose, as a matter of course, that Gov. Bragg will meet him at these points.

From all that we can hear, if the East will but do its duty in this contest, we shall be victorious in August next.—*Wil. Herald.*

GRAND CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body convened in regular annual communication in this town on Monday last, and is still in session. There are quite a number of delegates present from the various subordinate Chapters of the State, and the transactions have been marked with the decorum and kind feeling so illustrative of the tenets of the Order. Nothing of special interest, apart from the ordinary business of the Grand Chapter, has been done. We learn, however, that the affairs of the institution are in a prosperous condition.

Yesterday, an election of officers for the ensuing year was had, with the following result:

M. E. Peter Custis, of New-Berne, G. H. P.
E. E. F. Watson, of Graham, D. G. H. P.
E. Z. M. Paschall, of Oxford, G. K.
E. T. Page Ricaud, of Wilmington, G. S.
T. W. Brown, " G. Treas.
T. B. Carr, " G. Sec'y.
A. M. Campbell, of Fayetteville, G. M.
Jas. Mehegan, of Tarboro', G. P. S.
Thos. J. Utley, of Raleigh, G. R. A. C.
J. W. Blount, of Duplin, G. M. 3d V.
J. S. Gibson, of Germanton, G. M. 2d V.
H. C. Hurdle, of Alamance, G. M. 1st V.
Rev. Jas. Reid of Louisburg, G. Chaplain.
E. Turlington, of Wilmington, G. Tyler.

Wil. Her.

New Villages.—In passing from Greensboro' to Salisbury, on the Rail Road, the traveller will be struck with two new and beautiful villages, that are springing up, viz:

High Point, situated about fifteen miles west of Greensboro', at the crossing of the Rail and Plank Roads. It is said to be the highest point on the N. C. Rail Road, and likely to be a village of considerable business and trade. The improvements, so far, both for business houses and family residences, are substantial and tasteful. We see nothing to prevent this from being a desirable residence.

Situated eight or ten miles farther West, is the town of Thomasville. This, too, is fast growing into a village of respectable size, where, we doubt not, a brisk trade will be carried on. There are already, at Thomasville, some of the most captivating private residences we know of in this section of country. Here, as well as at High Point, the mechanic's hammer is heard from morn till night.

Wherever the Rail Road passes, the people appear to be inspired with new life and energy. And even vegetation seems to grow more thriftily.

Greensboro' Patriot.

MARRIED,

Near Marysville, 5th inst., by J. S. McArthur, Esq., Mr. ALEX'R ROWLAND, of the firm of H. Bullock & Co., to Miss MELINDA ANN BULLOCK, all of Robeson.

In Alamance county, by Rev. Dr. Mason, of Raleigh, UPTON BRUCE GWYNN, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss SALLY N., youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ruffin.

DIED,

In Tuskeegee, Ala., on Thursday the 5th inst., Mr. JOSHUA SOULE SEDBERRY, in the 26th year of his age, son of Mr. H. B. Sedberry of this place. His body was brought to this place and interred on yesterday.

At Hillsboro', 2d inst., in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. ANNE CAMERON, relict of Wm. Cameron, formerly of this place, and daughter of the late Daniel Call, of Richmond, Va.

In Brunswick county, 7th inst., Mr. JULIUS ALLEN, aged 74 years.

In Bladen county, 20th ult., Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, wife of J. Johnson, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

In Duplin county, 28th ult., Mrs. JANE SIMMONS, wife of Stephen H. Simmons, Esq., aged 25 years and 11 months.

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at FLORAL COLLEGE, the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 92*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Its late Commencement found our time-honored University in a state of unprecedented prosperity. The Catalogue which has just appeared, and which, by the way, is the neatest pamphlet of the kind which has yet appeared for this Institution, has the names of three hundred and sixty-six matriculates for the current year. This number gives one for every day in the year and an odd one for the 29th of February. We notice that every State south of "Mason & Dixon's line" is represented at Chapel Hill, except Maryland. Of course our own State has the largest number of students there, (265.) Alabama has 25; Tennessee 23; Mississippi 21, &c., &c. Being curious to learn how the different parts of North Carolina were patronizing the University at present, we found that out of the eighty-four counties in the State, sixty have sons there. Orange county has 25; New Hanover 15; Wake and Warren, 12 each; Caswell and Guilford, 9 each; Granville 8, &c. These facts point out some of the advantages arising from a Collegiate education in our country. This mixing of students together from different States and from different parts of our own State must have a strong effect in binding those parts together. For they thus contain men who feel a personal interest in each other's welfare, which interest is very likely to extend to the homes of those persons. Sectional institutions, as well as sectarian, have a tendency to disintegrate even a community already strongly inclined to fuse into a homogeneous mass. But in a government, and in social relations constituted as our's are of various States, parties and sects, a tendency to segregation ought by no means to be fostered. We need bonds to keep us together.

We noticed some other facts in the Catalogue, of interest to the public. For instance, of the 49 Seniors, 44 availed themselves of instruction in the Scientific School during a part of their Senior year. We hope to see the fruit of these teachings appear in the advancement of many of the highly important material interests of society. Too many of our young men go out from College not knowing what to do with what they have studied for four years. To be sure, much concerning the applications of theoretical truth cannot be learned in part of but one year; but that little is better than nothing, and after a while many of our young may be inclined to spend the fifth year at the University, and drink more deeply of the "Pierian spring." The Law School, too, seems to be flourishing. The Independent Class numbers 14, and the College Class, 8. The last two Catalogues contain another symptom of improvement in the regimen at our University. This is the appointment of a Board of Examiners to attend the exercises of the Institution during the week preceding the Commencement. We learn that Col. Steele, of Richmond county, was present during the whole of that week—that the Rev. Mr. Hassell, of Martin county, was there nearly the whole time, and that Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and Mr. Giles Mebane spent as much time in examination as previous and indispensable engagements permitted. Now, this movement of the Trustees is altogether in the right direction. * * * * If besides, there were a discreet distribution of prizes in all the departments of the Institution, another powerful stimulus for good would be applied to our Students. * * *

The exercises peculiar to Commencement week began with the examinations on the Holy Scriptures, which form a part of the regular instructions at the University. On Monday night the sermon before the graduating class was preached by the Rev. Basil Manly, Jr., Pastor of the Baptist Church in Richmond, Va. His text was Psalms 119.9: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." The subject was certainly well chosen, and it was presented in a remarkably appropriate manner.

Tuesday morning was devoted to the examination of the Senior Class on International and Constitutional Law, Agricultural Chemistry, and Engineering. It was understood by the outsiders that some of the young men acquired more than usual eclat by the accuracy of their replies to the questions proposed. After dark the following competitors for public favour as declaimers, appeared in behalf of the Freshman Class:

1. Lafayette, S. S. Prentiss.
   Nathan B. Small, Pasquotank.
2. Rienzi to the Romans, Moore
   C. Stephens Croom, New York.
3. Marmion taking leave of Douglas. Scott.
   Hugh L. Cole, New Berne.
4. Virginia and Massachusetts. McDowell of Va.
   John T. Cook, Warrenton.
5. The Lone Star of Texas, Webb.
   Henry L. Rugeley, Texas.
1. Bunker Hill Monument, Webster.
   James P. Coffin, Tennessee.
2. The Central American Question, Seward.
   Charles W. McClammy, New Hanover Co.
3. The Course of Empire, Ullmann.
   Algernon R. Morris, Orange Co.
4. Lafayette, Sprague.
   Alexander Kirkland, Chapel Hill.
5. The World is still deceived by Ornament. Anonymous.
   James H. Swindell, Washington.

These young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit, showing that they had diligently studied their parts and attended well to the instruction they had received. Messrs. Cole, Cook and Morris were highly commended for the appropriateness of their delivery. One thing young men ought to recollect, that on hot and short nights, short speeches are most refreshing.

On Wednesday morning, the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies was delivered at the request of the Philanthropic Society, by Matt. W. Ransom, Esq., lately Attorney General of North Carolina. His subject was "The Union—the importance of its preservation." The matter of the address was good, and it is but seldom that an audience is gratified by a more graceful manner. Our public speakers do not in general attend to this latter point with sufficient care.

* * * * * * *

The Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Bishop of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, appeared before the Historical Society of the University in the afternoon. His subject was the life and times of Sir William Berkeley, Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia. The subject of this interesting address was new to the most of the audience, and this direction of public attention to it will doubtless result in many valuable discoveries. Gov. Berkeley's administration was long, vigorous, and eventful. During its period many seeds were sown whose fruits in matters social, political and religious we every day enjoy and rejoice over. But the seeding and the harvest were both contrary to the Governor's intent. The history of our own State is elucidated at several interesting points by considering the connections between these neighboring colonies that existed at this time. * * * *

At night the following declaimers from the Sophomore Class delighted the crowded house with some very choice specimens of their art:

1. True Nationality, Carrigan.
   Winter H. Goodloe, Mississippi.
2. Mississippi Contested Election, S. S. Prentiss.
   Reuel M. Stancill, Mississippi.
3. Our Great National Festival, Bethune.
   William C. Dowd, Wake Co.
4. Spartacus to the Roman envoys in Etruria, Sargent.
   Jesse S. Barnes, Wilson Co.
1. Battle of Bunker Hill, Harper.
   John A. Gilmer, Greensborough.
2. Hiawatha, Longfellow.
   Julius W. Wright, Wilmington.
3. Osmond's Dream, Lewis.
   Joseph M. White, Florida.
4. Ireland, Parke.
   Leroy M. McAfee, Cleveland Co.
5. Extract from Richard III, Shakspeare.
   William M. Coleman, Concord.

Where there was so much to commend it may be invidious as well as difficult to draw distinctions; but it is only fair to say that better speaking than that of Messrs. Stancill, Gilmer and Wright is seldom heard from the College stage, while that of Mr. Coleman's was a perfect gem. The spirit of the part was well conceived, and it was manifested in a very fine style. For such exhibitions the teacher and the taught deserve high praise. During the session just closed, members of the Sophomore Class have been competing for a prize for excellence in English composition, which was proposed by Dr. Wheat, the Professor of Rhetoric. The judges could not distinguish between the merits of Mr. Coleman and Mr. Thomas W. Mason, of Brunswick Co., Va. So the prize (Putnam's edition of Irving's works.) was divided between these two gentlemen, and its delivery occupied the interval between the two sets of declaimers on Wednesday night. In what we heard of the effect of offering this prize we are glad to obtain a confirmation of the suggestions we have already made as to the general effect to be expected from such special and public recognition of diligence and success in study.

Immediately after the delivery of Mr. Ransom's address, the Alumni of the University formed a procession in the Chapel to go to the Library, and there hold their annual meeting. The oldest student present was Mr. James Mebane, who left College in 1797. The oldest graduate present was the Hon. John Branch, of the class of 1801. There was no public meeting of the Alumni Association this year. Some business was transacted at the private meeting, but not much of interest to the public. As the state of the fund collecting for that purpose is now sufficiently large, it was ordered that the monument to Dr. Caldwell—whose praise is in all the land—be erected forthwith.

We were glad to see a very large and brilliant assembly in the College Chapel on Thursday morning. The graduating class was, according to all accounts, unusually worthy of this honor; and their speeches confirmed the good report that had gone abroad concerning them. We give the names of the graduates (47) in the usual academical style:

Guilielmus Franklin Alderman, Thomas-Ruffin Long, Jacobus-Leonidas Averitt, Archibaldus McLauchlin, Robertus-Graham Barrett, Dugald-Patterson McNair, Guilielmus Bingham, Abram-Haywood Merritt, Jacobus Bruce, Georgius-Thomas Morgan, Guilielmus Ballard Bruce, Elias-Graham Morrow, Henricus-Ravenscroft Bryan, Angus Munn, Joannes-Ricardus Burney, Guilielmus-Allison Owen, Guilielmus-Henricus Burwell, David-Settle Patrick, Samuel-Pinckney Caldwell, Valentianus-Swaim Robins, Thomas-Christophorus Clark, Gilbertus-Mortier Robinson, Thomas-Steele Crump, Guilielmus-Johnson Saunders, Clement Dowd, Coleman Sessions, Guilielmus-Green Drake, Thomas-Bog Slade, Joannes-Bratton Erwin, Samuel-Perry Smith, Joannes-Taylor Gilmore, Josephus-Woorn Stevenson, Solomon-Plummer Green, Jacobus-Eivartius Sumner, Joannes-Snead Hines, Ludovicus-Thomas Thompson, Alexander-Martinus Hogan, Joannes-Cooper Waddill, Daniel-White Johnson, Stuart White, Calvinus Jones, Jacobus-Hilliard Williams, Thomas Wilson Jones, Thomas-K. Windham, Josephus-Buckner Killebrew, Neill-Smith Yarborough, Adolphus-Alexander Laurence.

The following young gentlemen represented their class upon the stage:

III. Latin Salutatory. Henry Ravenscroft Bryan, Raleigh.
IV. The American Engineer, Adolphus A. Laurence, Iredell Co.
V. The claims of the Fine Arts, Joseph Woorn Stevenson, Newbern.
VI. Necessity of a National University, E. Graham Morrow, Chapel Hill.
VII. Perpetual progress of the human mind, Thomas Bog Slade, Georgia.
VIII. Napoleon Bonaparte, Thomas Wilson Jones, Tennessee.
IX. The empire of Mind, Marmaduke S. Robins, Randolph Co.
X. St. Paul, A. Haywood Merritt, Chatham Co.
XI. The people and their Common Schools, William Bingham, Orange Co.
XII. Farming: becoming one of the learned professions, William F. Alderman, New Hanover Co.
XIII. Sir Nigel Bruce, John Cooper Waddill, Ala.
XIV. I am an American, Daniel White Johnson, Richmond Co.

AFTERNOON.

I. The American Politician, Clement Dowd, Moore
II. The people and their University, Joseph Buckner Killebrew, Tennessee.
III. Annual Report.
IV. Degrees Conferred.
V. The Valedictory, Coleman Sessions, New Orleans.
VI. Sacred Music.

These essays reflected great credit on the young men themselves, and on their teachers. It is but seldom that we hear so many good speeches on one day. Messrs. Laurence, Merritt, Bingham, and Killebrew were very much commended, both for matter and manner; and Mr. Johnson's vigor and appropriateness of declamation called forth hearty applause. Doubtless the "*Senatus Academicus*" will always be glad to have such exercises "reverently dedicated" to themselves and all the world.

From the Annual Report we gathered the following facts which may be of general interest:

The graduating class numbered forty-seven members. Of these, Messrs. Bingham, Killebrew, Laurence, Robins and Sessions secured the first distinction. Messrs. Alderman, Barrett, Bryan, Erwin, Gilmore, Johnson, Merritt, Morrow, Slade and Waddill, the second; and Messrs. J. Bruce, Barney, Hines, Stevenson, White and Yarborough, the third. Mr. W. B. Bruce was entitled to the first honor in Mathematics, and in French. Mr. Sessions obtained the valedictory oration by lot, and Mr. Killebrew the latin, which, with the consent of the Faculty, he afterwards transferred to his friend, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Slade was the only member of this class who was absent from no one of the 4,800 attendances required in a four years' course at the University. Mr. Waddill was never absent after he entered College in the early part of the Freshman year; and Mr. McNair was always present while a member of the Institution—for three years. Mr. Killebrew was absent three times, because of sickness, in two years and a half. Messrs. Hines and Hogan were never absent when it was possible for them to be present. The report contained the following high praise—"This class throughout the entire collegiate course has been characterized by more than ordinary diligence, sobriety, and propriety of deportment, and the general fidelity with which all its duties have been performed, may be well recommended as worthy of imitation by its successors." There have been 84 names connected with this class during its college life, although not at any one time. Only 18 of those who entered at the beginning of the Freshman year remained till the close of the Senior. We bid these worthy young men a hearty "God speed ye."

There were seventy-two members of the Junior class. Among these the first honor was assigned to Messrs. Avery, Grady, Venable, Webb, and Wharton. Mr. Bingham obtained the second in Mathematics and French, and the first in all the other departments. The second distinction was secured by Messrs. Barnes, Coble, Dugger, Harvey, Jordan, McLauchlin, Robbins, Smith, Steward, Stoney, Thompson, and Wimberly. Messrs. J. W. Graham, Hayley, W. H. Hayley, Mitchell, Thorp, Ward, and Wilkinson formed the third section in their class.

Mr. Wilson was entitled to the second distinction in French, and Mr. McKinnon to the second in English composition.

So far, Messrs. Grady, Mitchell, Williams, and Wimberly have never been absent from recitation, prayer, or divine worship. Messrs. D. Graham and Thorp have not been absent for the last two years.

The Sophomore class had ninety-seven members. Of these, Messrs. Anderson, Lord, McAffee and Perry were declared the best scholars in their class. Messrs. Dowd, Mason, and Morehead as second in Analytical Mathematics, and first in all the other departments. Mr. Hammond as first in Geometrical Mathematics, and first in his other studies. Messrs. Bell, Buchanan, Gilmer, Groover, Harris, R. Johnston, Jones, Wade and Stancil were counted as the second best scholars, and Messrs. Baker, Brinson, J. Brown, Bruce, Clark, Clement, W. Coleman, Goodloe, Hadly, F. Johnston, Macartney, R. Marsh, Stewart, Tatum, Twitty, Walker, Washington, Wright, and Young formed the third rank. Messrs. Campbell and Swayze were graced with the first distinction in French. Six members of this class have been absent from no duty since they joined college, viz: Messrs. Faison, Foreman, F. Johnston, Morehead, Stewart and Walker.

At commencement the Freshman class consisted of one hundred and three regular members. The first distinction was assigned to Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnston, W. B. Lynch, Stockton, Swindell, and Kirkland. Messrs. McClammy, Nixon and Sillers obtained the second in Mathematics and the first in their other studies. The second distinction was given to Messrs. Coffin, Croom, Eure, Fetter, Foster, Jones, C. N. Morrow, Rogers, Rugeley, Shannon, Webb, and Withers. The third was given to Messrs. Ballard, H. Cole, Cook, Costin, Ellis, T. S. Galtaway, S. L. Johnston, Knox, Koonce, J. D. Lynch, McCormic, Morris and E. L. Riddick. Fifteen members of this class have not failed in attending to their duties during the year, viz: Messrs. Badget, Ballard, Bustin, Dixon, Eure, Fetter, Foster, T. Gallaway, Kirkland, McClammy, Nixon, Riddick, Rogers, J. Shepherd, and Withers. Messrs. Croom and Coffin have not been absent since they joined College.

While the Faculty and Trustees seemed to take pleasure in giving the names of those who had done well in attending to their studies, they intimated with regret that there were others—some in each of the three lower classes, who had forced their teachers to disapprove their course as students. It was also found that those who were idle in their studies were also remiss in attending recitation, &c. The names of these arrows in the hearts of their friends were withheld, but perhaps next year we may have a black list to publish as well as a white one.

After the Annual Report was read, Col. Walter L. Steele read a Report from the Board of Examiners. They seemed to have been gratified by what they saw and heard, on the whole. They found many good scholars among the students; but many more poor, and some very poor. They commended the general order which they observed among the more than three hundred students at the University, and made suggestions for the correction of what they found amiss. We learn that the Board was unanimously re-appointed to serve at the next commencement—when, doubtless, their report will be looked for with the most intense curiosity. The Board will then have more experience in the performance of their duties, and they can judge whether there is a proper progress at the University.

The "*Senatus Academicus*" conferred the degree of Master of Arts in regular course upon the following Alumni, viz: The Rev. S. M. Frost, of Wilmington, N. C., on Messrs. J. B. Andrews, W. H. Battle, jr., R. A. Chambers, N. B. Cobb, A. R. Black, and S. O'Daniel, Principals of Academies, public or private, in different parts of N. C. On A. W. Lawrence, Professor in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C. On Messrs. A. V. Allen, D. M. Carter, J. M. Bullock, J. I. Scales, J. V. Sherard, G. F. Strong, and W. L. Scott, Attorneys at Law. On Jos. M. Graham, planter; on Messrs. R. H. Battle, jr., Solomon Pool and W. R. Wetmore, Tutors in the University; and on Messrs. R. L. Beall and B. F. Mebane, Practitioners in Medicine. The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, Principal of the Academy in Washington, N. C.

The number of persons in attendance on the exercises at Chapel Hill, from abroad and from the neighborhood, was about as usual—at times much greater than could be admitted into the spacious chapel. We noticed in attendance Gov. Branch, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Gov. Manly, Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. J. D. Hawkins, President of the Alumni Association, Judge Manly, Judge Battle, the Rev. C. B. Hassell, Col. Steele, Mr. James Mebane, John A. Gilmer, Wm. Eaton, N. Williams, and many other gentlemen of prominence at the bar, in the pulpit, and in other walks in life. We regard it as a duty enjoined by patriotism on all of us North Carolinians, to go as often as we can, to attend the commencement of the University of the State.

The boys say the old folks needn't come unless they bring their bright-eyed daughters with them. There was a good array of this heart's ease and heart's rack at Chapel Hill during the week. We hope that they received as much delight as they conferred. The exercises were marked with propriety on the whole, for which the public was greatly indebted to the energy, promptness and politeness of the Marshal, Mr. R. L. Cannon, and his most attentive associates, Messrs. Anthony, Christmas, DeBerry, and Polk. They performed their parts with marked propriety.

There was dancing in abundance for all who enjoyed such recreation. We heard that the young gentlemen who had charge of the ball, Messrs. J. W. Graham, Davie, Hargrave, Morrison, and Ramsay, succeeded remarkably well in their management. The entertainment afforded much pleasure to those who attended it.

Doubtless many of the former visiters at commencement missed the kind attentions of Miss Nancy Hilliard, at the Eagle hotel. Indeed, many feared that the chickens, lambs, peas, beets, &c., would fail in getting to be big enough to eat at commencement, now that Miss Nancy would not want them in such quantities as heretofore, and therefore would not "hurry them up." But their fear was unnecessary, and under Mr. Guthrie's charge, the old Eagle hotel—now the Union—will doubtless maintain its wide spread renown. Miss Nancy has retired to a more private life, and in her new and handsome residence, will doubtless be at all times glad to revive with her old friends the recollections of many a merry time. But we fear that having so little to do, the bustling and active Miss Nancy, who has always been "fair," will become "*fat and forty*" also. Long may she live to greet the crowds of personal friends who assemble at Chapel Hill during commencement.

Mr. Fillmore.—The Boston Bee says that Mr. Fillmore was on board the ship Atlantic, due at New York on the 16th.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26th, 1856.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore:

Sir—The National Convention of the American party, which has just closed its session in this city, has unanimously chosen you as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States in the election to be held in November next. It has associated with you Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Convention has charged the undersigned with the agreeable duty of communicating these proceedings to you, and of asking your acceptance of a nomination which will receive not only the cordial support of the great national party in whose name it is made, but the approbation also of large numbers of other enlightened friends of the Constitution and the Union, who will rejoice in the opportunity to testify their grateful appreciation of your faithful service in the past, and their confidence in your experience and integrity for the guidance of the future.

The undersigned take advantage of this occasion to tender to you the expression of their own gratification in the proceedings of the Convention, and to assure you of the high consideration with which they are yours, &c.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
ANDREW STEWART,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
E. B. BARTLETT,
WM J. EAMES,
EPHRAIM MARSH,
Committee, &c., &c.

PARIS, May 21*st*, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my return from Italy, and the duplicate mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as I do, of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to inquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to re-affirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and, with the blessing of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that

I am with profound respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, *Committee.*

The national Whigs recently held a private conference at the rooms of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, and agreed to postpone, for further consideration, any definite action. Mr. Choate took part with them. They will after consultation with the old line Whigs of Maryland, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and other States, designate a day late in July for a general convention.

Their objects and views have been heretofore fully set forth in the National Intelligencer. Their alliance will give strength to any ticket for the Presidency, and such alliance they can tender, without compromising their distinctive principles.
Washington Letter.

A kind-hearted Editor out West says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat, and say nothing about it." The foregoing conclusively shows the possession of a disposition not only forgiving but for-*getting.*"

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.

An extra of the Westport Times of the 5th says that reliable news has been received of the burning of the town of Bernard, Kansas, on the night of the 3d, by the Free State men. Twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The Times also says that a company of three hundred Abolitionists had captured Franklin, being opposed by only fifteen fighting pro-slavery men. Fislimaton and two others were reported killed. It was reported the fight lasted an hour.

The Investigating Committee is still at Westport.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.

The Republican's Independence correspondent, under date of the 5th, says that Donaldson and four of his men, in the discharge of official duty, were attacked and killed near Hickory Point on the 3d. The Marshal was in the act of arresting the men who attacked the party under Capt. Pate.

The Freesoilers had increased in number, and were destroying houses and driving families from their homes near Bull Creek. One hundred and fifty men, under Captain Reed, had left New Santa Fe in pursuit of the marauders.

Report says that Franklin has not been taken, though it has been attacked by a large party.

Capt. Pate's company has been liberated.

Gov. Shannon issued a proclamation on the 4th, in which he commands illegal military organizations to disperse, or they will be dispersed by the United States troops; and calls for vigilance in enforcing the laws, and the protection of the property of all persons, without distinction of party. He adds that the the proclamation of the President of the 11th of February will be strictly enforced.

A requisition has been made on Col. Sumner for a sufficient force to insure obedience to the proclamation.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Democrat has a letter from Lecompton dated the 4th, which reports several skirmishes between the pro and anti-slavery organizations. The Kansas City Enterprise, detailing the previous advices, says thirty Southerners, proceeding from Westport to Bull Creek, under the command of Capt. Pate, were met by an equal number of free State men, and after two hours' skirmishing, Pate surrendered unconditionally. A party of pro-slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Lecompton. They were fired upon and repulsed. Young Shannon was taken prisoner, but released next day. Gov. Shannon took a company of dragoons and searched the houses of the free State men for two days, taking arms and ammunition. Col. Sumner passed through Lecompton on the 4th on route for Topeka.

It is supported that a general rendezvous of pro-slavery men at Bull Creek had been arranged, under the command of Whitfield, and that they contemplate a new attack on Lawrence. They expect to concentrate six hundred men generally armed with United States muskets. The Free State men have resolved the matter with their bayonets. Plans, it is also said, have been formed for a night attack on Lawrence.

Exciting News from Kansas.

CHICAGO, June 11.

Later arrivals from Kansas confirm the reports of civil war in the Territory. Twenty-one Missourians, Carolinians, and Alabamians have been killed in different engagements. Several Free State men have been wounded, but none killed. The United States troops generally dispersed the belligerents after the battles were finished.

Gov. Shannon's proclamation produced no effect. Robinson has been removed from Lecompton to Leavenworth. The report of the death of Marshal Donaldson was incorrect. Considerable bodies of men were moving from Independence, Westport, and others towns for the Territory. A party left Lexington on Saturday for Hickory Point or Lawrence, and a general battle was shortly expected.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The latest accounts from Kansas state that Col. Sumner was dispersing all armed bands of both parties. A prospect of peace prevails.

STILL LATER.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—A letter to the Democrat of this city, dated Lawrence, June 6th, states that Upton, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Investigating Committee, was detained a prisoner by Buford's men. Whitfield's command, 300 strong, were near Prairie City, but were ordered to disperse by Col. Sumner. They complied with the order, but had reformed, and a strong company of troops were watching and ready to intercept their movements.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican says that the Missourians will not endure the Investigating Committee long, saying that now forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Latest from Kansas.—The Washington Union of Thursday last says,

We received the following telegraphic despatch from a gentleman whose statements are entitled to the confidence of our readers:

"CINCINNATI, June 11.—Left Kansas on the 8th. Continued fighting, and the excitement increasing. About forty men had been killed. Col. Sumner, with six companies of United States soldiers, were out trying to disperse and disarm both parties. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to rescue Robinson. Met a large number of United States troops near the line on Sunday."

BOSTON, June 11.

More Aid for Kansas.—The Kansas aid committee of this city have collected thus far $10,000 in cash contributions, including $500 from Josiah Quincy, jr. The Worcester committee have collected $5,000 for the same purpose.

We learn from the St. Louis Democrat of the 5th instant that the Hon. Thomas H. Benton accepts the nomination lately tendered him by a Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Missouri.

There are now three candidates in the field for the office of Governor—Col. Benton for one branch of the Democracy, Trusten Polk for the other branch, and Robert C. Ewing on the part of the "Americans."

There was a renewal to-day of the excitement upon 'Change, noticed by us several weeks ago, in reference to the adulteration of lard. As we before stated, this has been practised for a long time in England, and other parts of Europe, but it is not long since some English and German experts commenced the same business here. It appears to have been thus for quite successful, but it is likely that the Yankees will learn the trade, and overdo it. In fact, they have already invented a trick which beats the foreign method in cheapness, and is far less liable to be detected. The old mode was to add farina or fine white meal to the lard, but this was exposed by melting. The new dodge is to infuse steam, which adds about 9 per cent. of water to the weight, costs nothing but a yearly rent of the Croton tap, and cannot readily be discovered. We hope some of our chemists will take the matter in hand, and expose the rogues who are engaged in this nefarious business.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Later from California.—Great Excitement at San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived here via San Juan, thence 6th inst, with California dates to 21st May.

There has been great excitement in San Francisco. On the 14th ult., a man named Casey shot James King, late of Washington, and editor of the Bulletin, in the street. On the 16th Mr. King died, and great excitement ensued. A meeting of the Vigilance Committee was called on the 18th, and three thousand citizens, completely organized, and armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the Committee-rooms, took possession of the jail, and removed Cassey thence, together with Cora, the gambler who killed Marshal Williamson. They were carried to the Committee rooms, where they were kept strongly guarded. When the steamer left it was supposed that they both would be hung. The city was draped in mourning on account of the death of Mr. King, who was generally much esteemed. Cassey was an escaped convict from the New York State prison, which fact being stated in the Bulletin, caused the difficulty which led to the death of Mr. King.

The Vigilance Committee are fully organized throughout the State, and are said to have a fund of $75,000 to carry out measures against all gamblers, which will drive them from the State.

All quiet in Nicaragua. Walker has removed his head-quarters to Leon. There is some sickness among his troops.

There is a rumor that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, during Mora's absence, headed by an influential family named Castro.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Andrew S. Kemp, of Bladen.
Thomas McG. Smith, Caswell.
John W. Moore, Hertford.
John H. Boyd, Rockingham.
Vine A. Allen, Craven.
Pulaski Cowper, Hertford.
Cicero Berry, Orange.

Hail Storm.—On Monday last the North part of Guilford, and the South part of Rockingham sustained serious loss by a severe hail storm. We have not learned the extent of the damage in the country lying around and between Brown's Cross Roads and Hillsdale, the storm was very severe,—the hail stones being very large. One, it is said, measured 9 inches in circumference. We hear of several fields of wheat being totally destroyed, and fear the destruction is much greater than we have yet heard of. The leaves and small limbs of trees, were cut of extensively, and window lights, pigs, chickens, birds, &c., fared badly.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

**The Hanging of Peter Johnson.*—Peter Johnson, convicted of the murder of Nancy Diamond, was executed in this place on Friday last, in the presence of an unusually large crowd of spectators. We learn that Johnson denied the killing of Diamond to the last, and accused some of the witnesses who gave evidence against him on his trial, of swearing falsely.

An incident occurred at the gallows, which was painful to all, and especially mortifying to the officers whose duty it was to execute the sentence of the Court. Johnson being large and corpulent—weighing two hundred or the rise—as he swung off, the rope broke and he fell to the ground. The rope was then made three double, which proved sufficient to sustain his weight.

Within the last thirty years, there have been six men hung in the county of Guilford; but one of whom, however, we believe, was a native of the county. Those executed within that time, were Upton, from Randolph; Calhoun, Guilford; Tilly, Stokes; Reeves, Orange; Valintine, Davidson; and Johnson, Rockingham.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Humors of an American Presidential Canvass are already becoming manifest in the partizan newspapers. Many persons affect to feel a profound contempt for such things, but there is undoubtedly a great deal of amusement to be derived from them by those who are not afflicted with strong prejudices. For instance, we fancy that Mr. Buchanan himself would laugh at seeing himself styled "the Political Sangrado," in allusion to the stale old affair about the drop of Democratic blood, and the alleged threat to open his veins and let it out. This cognomen appears to be circulating quite extensively among the journals of the American party. Then there are any number of hits at his bachelorhood, and the deplorable spectacle the White House would present in the event of its occupant having no wife to preside over the hospitalities of the mansion. Some one has presented to Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, a live eagle, to be set free when Mr. Fillmore becomes President. The press has been filled with lamentations at the endless doom of that unfortunate, it being supposed, of course, by the writers, that Mr. Fillmore's chances are not particularly splendid. We noticed some time since the American ticket in a country newspaper printed so that the name of the candidate for Vice President was divided into two parts, "Andrew Jackson" being in great flaring capitals and Donelson underneath in small type. This paper was in earnest, too, and thought it was rendering Mr. Donelson a service. The alliterative tickets of the Democrats, Buchanan and Breckenridge, has suggested everywhere the catch phrase of "the two B's." Mr. Donelson's "hundred negroes" is not likely to be forgotten, as it is constantly kept before the public by his friends at the South and his opponents at the North. His friend Brownlow's allusion to him as the "fat and greasy Tennessean," is handled about with the same frequency. Nicknames and epithets are the order of the day. "Old Buck," "the Farmer of Wheatfield," "Mill Phil," "Jackson's nephew," are already current coin.

North American.

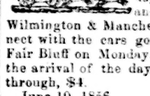
Bank of Wilmington,
June 7th, 1856.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of the net profits of this Bank to the 1st inst., being at the rate of 11 per cent per annum on each several payment on Stock from the date of the same. Payable to the Stockholders or their authorized attorneys, on and after the 18th inst.
12-tIJ S. JEWETT, Cashier.

BANK OF WILMINGTON,
June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board. S. JEWETT, Cash'r.
June 11, 12-*tIA

FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF STAGE LINE.



THE Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 P. M., via Lumberton, and arrives at Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in time to connect with the cars going North and South. Leaves Fair Bluff on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the day trains North and South. Fare through, $4. J. W. STEAGALL.
June 10, 1856. 12-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1856.

DEATH OF JOHN D. ECCLES, ESQ.—We are grieved to learn that our distinguished fellow citizen, JOHN D. ECCLES, died at his residence in this vicinity, last evening at 8 o'clock, after a lingering and very painful illness.

Thus has passed away, by far the most gifted intellect of this part of our State. He had not, it is true, owing to bad health, been in the public eye for several years past; but he had no superior at the Bar whilst his health permitted him to undergo the labors of that arduous Profession; and the brilliancy and acuteness of his intellect were set off by the unswerving integrity of his life, personally and professionally.

We have no time this morning to make more than this brief announcement—not doubting that a more just tribute to his memory will be furnished in due time.

☞ We are requested to state that the funeral will take place on to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Duncan McLaurin, Esq., on St. James's Square.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.—We publish the letter of acceptance of Mr. Fillmore, of his nomination for the Presidency.

Barring its approval, *without exception*, of the principles of the American party, (which it is known that we and many other Whigs do not approve of, to that extent,) the letter of Mr. Fillmore breathes patriotism in every line, as his former administration of that high office manifested it in every act. Would that one so willing and so able to restore "the original simplicity and purity of the government," and to "quiet sectional agitation," might be again in the place where his noble ends may be accomplished by noble means.

ANTI-FILLMORE CONVENTION.—The Convention of the American party opposed to Mr Fillmore, met in New York on Thursday last. Eighteen States were represented.

Judge Conrad of Philadelphia was chosen President, with a Vice President from each State. Speeches were delivered by Judge Conrad, ex-Gov. Ford, and others.

Col. Fremont is said to be evidently the favorite of the Convention for President of the United States!

At the last accounts, the Convention had determined to unite with the Black Republican Convention which is to meet to-morrow and to agree upon the same ticket for President and Vice President. Alas for *Northern* Americanism!

George Law, who was before the former *National* Convention as a candidate for the nomination instead of Mr. Fillmore, made a speech in this Convention advocating the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

IS HE ELIGIBLE?—A Biographical notice of Mr. Breckenridge, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, in a leading Democratic paper, has the following statement:

"Mr. Breckenridge was born about the year 1821: he graduated with distinction in 1838, at Centre College, Kentucky, then and still under the Presidency of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Jno. C. Young; and is now about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age."

The U. S. Constitution (Article 2, section 1,) provides that no person "shall be eligible to that office (the Presidency) who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years."

And it is again declared, (Article 12, amendments to the Constitution,) that "no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

We call attention to this statement of Mr. Breckenridge's age, and the constitutional provisions on the subject, in order that the matter may be set at rest, as it ought to be, before the Presidential election. If Mr. B. is but 34 years old he cannot continue a candidate.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent., out of the profits of the last 6 months, (of which the ½ goes to the State for tax,) and a further dividend of 5 per cent., out of the accumulated surplus profits of former years.

A communication on "The result of the Eastern War," is postponed for want of room this week.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in reference to the assault on Mr. Sumner. They were read.

Mr. Butler said they contained a foregone conclusion, because they pronounced judgment before the subject has been investigated, and he called it an insulting mockery for a Legislature to ask the Senate to investigate a matter after they had pronounced judgment upon it. He would say no more now, but would move the resolutions be laid on the table and printed. The motion was agreed to.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler, according to notice, replied to Mr. Sumner's speech which led to the Brooks assault.

On Friday, Mr. Butler concluded his speech on Kansas affairs, in reply to Mr. Sumner. Mr. Wilson replied briefly, and Mr. Clay followed.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 29th ult., a copy of the report of Brevet Major T. T. S. Laidley on the timber and iron and mineral resources of the Deep river country in North Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

On Friday, there was still no quorum. It is rather more than a fortnight since the House has done any business.

On Saturday, the House met and adjourned till Wednesday. And thus three weeks have been wasted.

MR. BANKS'S LECTURE ON FLORA MCDONALD.—Our townsman and friend having received a request, signed by a dozen or two of the most respectable citizens of Wilmington, to deliver in that place the Lecture which had so much interested our community some weeks since, complied with the request on Thursday evening last. And we are happy to see that it has won him high applause there, as here. The Court House, in which it was delivered, was so packed that the Editor of the Journal, arriving rather late, found it totally impossible to get in at all, and many others had to go away for the same reason.

The Herald says,—

"Mr. Banks has reason to feel gratified not alone at the character and size of his auditory, but at the marked interest, and manifest gratification exhibited during the delivery of his lecture. His tribute to the life and character of the gentle, brave, and noble Flora, was most graceful and happy; and when at the close, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered, and an impromptu bouquet was made up by some of the young ladies present from the flowers blooming in their hair, and presented to him, we confess we envied the Scotchman.

"It is not our intention to furnish a synopsis of the lecture. A correspondent has relieved us of this duty. We understand however, that, about eighteen years ago, Mr. Banks conceived the idea of gathering at leisure, all the materials of Flora McDonald's history, a resolution which he has followed ever since at stray intervals, and during the calls of a professional life. It has cost him much time, labor, and considerable expense; the result of all which is his highly interesting lecture, which, we understand, will soon be published in the Chapel Hill University Magazine."

THE TEST QUESTION.—Up in our neighbor county of Harnett, where things are sadly mixed up in Mandamuses, and Injunctions, and such things, the great question of the day is, what side does a man, and especially a candidate, take on the Harnett question? We learn that whilst the candidates for the Legislature, &c., were announcing themselves during the County Court last week, answering a multitude of questions, and explaining their views upon the Harnett question (very non-committal, of course,) a leading friend of Mr. Fillmore thought to wind up the stump exercises by proclaiming Fillmore and Donelson as candidates for President and Vice President. No sooner done than a solemn-faced wag rose and stated, that as catechising seemed to be the order of the day, he had a question which he would like to ask of his friend B. Certainly, responded B. The question which I wish my friend to answer is, what are the opinions of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson *on the Harnett question?*

It is needless to add, that the question was not answered; but a few waistcoat buttons were afterwards found on the ground.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—It is very certain that the pails and tubs mentioned in the following paragraph as receiving medals from Europe, are not the poor things sent to the South from the Northern manufactories. These are made of their own wood, and not the best of that either, the paint with which they are daubed being put on to conceal their defects. But so far as Fayetteville is concerned, an opportunity is afforded by Mr. Makepeace's manufactory at our own door, to get the best quality of material from our own swamps, made up in the best manner. And what is unusual, he is selling them here at home. The common practice of the South is to oblige home manufacturers to ship their products to the North for sale. They sometimes have new virtues, before undiscovered, imparted to them by being sold at the North, and so come back from thence. But the most common practice is to prefer an inferior article of Northern make to a superior one made at home, even at the same price. This is rather a long introduction to the following:—

Raw Material comes from the South.—In all cotton fabrics this is undeniably the fact; but not in this staple alone does the South contribute to Yankee greatness and Yankee glory! A contemporary North, noticing the facility with which a certain establishment turns out Pails and Tubs, receives orders from all parts of the Union and medals from Europe, says the material for the manufacture of these tubs is of the very best quality of cedar from *North Carolina and Florida*. This is shipped northward and the northern manufacturer reaps from foreign markets the reward, the honor, and the profit of making the best of buckets from the very best of material, and while he chuckles over the jingling cash, boasts of the *independence* of the North!

CAUTION.—An incident occurred here recently which shows how easily an honest man may lose character in this uncharitable world of ours by an accident arising from his disposition to oblige a friend.

A young man from one of the upper counties called at this office a short time since, in considerable distress at the loss of a sum of money which a neighbor had asked him to bring down to this place with him. He stated that it was lost out of his pocket, whilst another roll of bank notes had been saved; that that too had worked out of his pocket and fallen into the seat of his buggy. He said he could not afford to lose the amount, and advertised it, offering a reward. His search was unavailing, and on his return home, some persons were so uncharitable as to hint that he had not lost the money at all. And this notwithstanding he had borne an unblemished character. A week afterwards the whole sum of money was recovered, it having been found by a negro man in the road within a mile of this town.

This incident suggests considerations about the carrying of other people's money, and the thoughtlessness with which imputations on character are indulged, which we need not detail. They will address themselves to every reader's mind.

THOS. D. MCDOWELL, ESQ., of Bladen county, is the member of the National Democratic Committee for North Carolina.

OUR SENATORS.—Mr. Biggs has been making a speech at a Locofoco ratification meeting in Philadelphia; and Mr. Reid a speech in the Senate in opposition to Mr. Crittenden's resolution to send Gen. Scott to Kansas.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—We copy the several latest accounts from Kansas, showing that a good deal of blood has been spilt,—if these accounts be reliable, and they seem to be so; but the cry of wolf! wolf! has been so often raised that it is not easy to credit the half that we hear from that far off region—lying being the least of the bad traits of the people who have settled that Territory. Things are, however, bad enough, in all conscience.

Mr. Crittenden has introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to send Gen. Scott to Kansas, both to command the troops there and to negotiate or to conquer a peace. He ably supported his proposition, and was seconded by Messrs. Clayton, Seward and Bell. It was opposed by Messrs. Mason, Yulee, Brown, Toucey, Adams, Mallory, and Reid, chiefly on the ground that it was an interference with the President's powers.

LOCOFOCOS TURNING BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The N. Y. Herald and Senator Hamlin of Maine have gone over, bag and baggage, to the Black Republican party.

The Herald is one of the basest and most corrupt prints that ever disgraced the land. But it has exerted great influence on politics at the North; so much so, that many persons attributed Pierce's election to its exertions. Recently, however, it has fallen out with Pierce, and been successively in favor of the Know Nothings, of Buchanan, and now of the Black Republicans and Fremont.

As to Senator Hamlin, he is not of much force, but his party has given him prominence by making him, for a number of years past, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the Senate. He adopted the singular expedient of resigning that position, on Thursday last, on the ground that he could not agree to the Platform adopted by his party at Cincinnati and consequently could not support its nominee, who has accepted that Platform, or any longer act with the democratic party. The particular on which he dissents is as to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he regards as a great wrong.

There is doubtless something behind the curtain in all this. If Mr. Hamlin thinks it necessary to retire from the Chairmanship of a Committee because he can't agree with his party, why did he not do so when the Compromise was repealed? Pierce favored the repeal, and so did his friends in the Senate. Mr. Hamlin could stand all that, but is frightened off by the mere adoption of an unmeaning Platform and nomination of a candidate. It strikes us that he has made a fool of himself, or else there is some knavery covered up in it all.

CORRECTION.—In Thursday's paper we commented on the nomination of Mr. Seddon of Virginia for the Vice Presidency by "a Delegate from North Carolina," as all the papers had it. Since that we have received a Cincinnati paper from Mr. Yates, by which we are glad to find that it was not a North Carolina Delegate, but Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, that nominated Mr. Sedden. The only nomination made by North Carolina was that of Mr. Dobbin by Mr. Avery, Chairman of the Delegation, as follows:—

"Mr. Avery, of North Carolina—I am instructed by the delegation of North Carolina to call the attention of the Convention to the merits and qualifications of one of her distinguished sons, whose ability and high administrative talents have been so conspicuously displayed in that department of the Executive Government which is most intimately connected with the interest and feelings of the people. North Carolina was a modest State; she rarely obtruded her pretensions on her brothers of other States; but the great attainments, eminent services, and wide popularity of her son, induced her delegation now to present his name for the second office in the gift of the Democracy. North Carolina presented the name of James C. Dobbin."

The 3 votes given to Mr. Dobbin, in addition to the 10 from this State, were from Florida.

We have been a little surprised, in reading the proceedings of the Convention, to find no motion or speech from Messrs. Clingman, Craige, Ashe, or Bedford Brown. How they could keep still, especially Mr. Clingman, we don't understand.

HUMAN NATURE.—The different phases of human nature, good and bad, were illustrated by a couple of incidents at the latest rail road disaster, the collision on the N. Y. Central Rail Road, by which two persons were killed and nineteen mangled.

On the body of a Mrs. Stevens who was killed, was found several hundred dollars in money, whereupon "a man rushed into the room where the body was, exhibiting symptoms of the most profound grief, claiming that she was his wife, and demanded that her effects should be delivered into his charge. He played his part extremely well, but there were those who knew that he was an imposter, and he was promptly expelled, with the admonition that he had better not be seen in that vicinity again."

The other incident was of a woman who was taking the body of her husband, who had been murdered the day previous, to Hudson, for interment. "She was uninjured, but after she got free from the wreck, she rushed to the car, and exhibited the most heart-rending cries, and her screams and wailings could be heard for a long distance. She was fearful lest the remains of her husband had participated in the general crash, inflicting a double grief upon her. Fortunately the coffin was rescued from the ruins unharmed. Until then, notwithstanding the endeavors of bystanders, her cries could not be stopped."

The editor of the Fayetteville Observer must talk, and here is what he says: "The religious press exposes to view the misdeed of the Romish church from the mouldering ruins of the past." No, sir, you are Misteken; the Jugas American Protestants, influenced by Propery, have silenced the religious press, leaving the glory of the whfole work to Sam's servants—in this we see additional cause to oppose the political charms of Romanism.—*Murfreesboro' Gazette.*

We find the above stupid paragraph in the Kinston American Advocate. It is scarcely necessary to add that that the Observer has said no such silly thing.

FROM EUROPE.—There have been two arrivals from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st.

There was much anxiety respecting American difficulties, (and this before the dismissal of Mr. Crampton was positively known.) The news of the reception of Padre Vijil following so closely upon Lord Clarendon's amicable advances increases the excitement.

It was rumored that Lord Elgin was to be sent as Plenipotentiary to Washington as the last chance of averting a war.

Spain was fitting out a fleet for Mexico.

Cotton had fallen, but again recovered. Sales of the week 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and declining. Weather favorable for crops.

The Bank rate of interest had been reduced to 5 per cent. Consols 94¼ to 94½.

Lord Elgin had moved in the House of Lords for the despatches relative to Canada. A discussion ensued, when Lord Clarendon expressed his good feeling towards the United States, but declined to recall Mr. Crampton. There was no new effect respecting American affairs.

Palmer, the great poisoner, had been convicted.

SUMNER'S AILMENTS A HUMBUG.—From the time of Mr. Sumner's beating, his life, according to the Northern papers, has been in imminent danger. He has been "insensible," "deiirious," "in high fever," "no one allowed to see him," "dying," "dead," &c., &c. All this is to make the "shrieks for freedom" louder and more profitable in the ensuing elections. But it seems to be, as was by some supposed, all gammon.

Dr. Boyle, Mr. Sumner's only physician, in his examination before the House Committee, states under oath:

"I have seen no medical man with him but myself. There has been none there. There are a great many friends present, and they make Mr. Sumner out a great deal worse than he is. They say he has a fever. I have never discovered any. He has no fever to my knowledge. I have visited him twice a day. His brother said he ought not to come out, and cited a great many cases that had come under his observation in Paris, where death had taken place in six weeks from blows on the head. His brother is not a medical man. Senator Sumner, of course, took the advice of his brother and his friends, and I, of course, allowed them to do as they thought proper. Perhaps I ought to state my reason for objecting to his coming out on Friday. There was a good deal of excitement at that time, and I thought that, if Mr. Sumner did not go into the Senate for a day or two, the excitement might wear off."

"I think this: that Mr. Sumner might have taken a carriage and driven as far as Baltimore on the next day without any injury."

THE SPOILS.—The N. Y. Mirror hits the nail on the head in the following suggestion of an obstacle in the way of Buchanan's success. Why should the office hunters, whose name is legion, trouble themselves to fight a battle in which nothing but glory, without reward, is to result to them?

"The great drawback in the way of his success is the apprehension that his election will create no vacancies; that his triumph would prove but a barren victory to the hungry horde of office seekers. Of course, he would change the Cabinet; but it would be hardly fair to turn out the fifty thousand office-holders who helped him into the Presidential Chair, in order to gratify the army of outsiders. As the number who *desire* office is to the number who *hold* office as about five hundred to one, we have in our consideration, as an Irishman would say, a very strong element of weakness."

ST. LOUIS, June 12th.

Later from Kansas—More Towns Destroyed, &c.—Ossawattamie, a Free State town, was sacked on the 6th by the Georgians, under Whitfield. Palmyra was also sacked.

The Free State men were re-organizing.

Gov. Shannon had gone to Fort Leavenworth.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Committee, arrived here to-day. Mr. Oliver stopped at Richmond. The Committee have gone to Detroit to stop for a few days. The investigation proves that out of 5,500 votes polled at the Legislative election in March, 1855, only 1100 were legal.

A very reliable citizen just returned from Wisconsin, tells us that the excitement in the Kansas matters, west of Ohio, is intense. Clubs are forming, and emigrants are arming, and the people open and determined in their opposition to the Missouri invaders. He saw parties of young men on their way to Kansas, determined to fight it out to the last, and the people of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, were aiding such parties. It would not be strange if the fall elections in the extreme Western States should be decided on the question.—*Newburyport Herald, Wed.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. PHILIP A. WILEY to Miss LYDIA C. WETMORE, daughter of the late I. Wetmore, Esq.

In Pittsborough, on the 5th inst., by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, JOHN MANNING, Attorney at Law, to Miss LOUISA JANE, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hall.

DIED,

At Saura Town, Rockingham county, 5th inst., JANET CHALMERS, infant daughter of Chalmers and Annie S. Glenn, aged seven days.

"Another beautiful flower is added to the Paradise of God."—Com.

In Halifax county, Tuesday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BURTON, consort of Rev. R. O. Burton, and daughter of Col. Andrew Joyner.

Suddenly at Franklinsville, of disease of the heart, on Sunday the 8th inst., Mr. PHILIP HORNEY, aged 64 years and 8 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. June 12 and 14, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry Merchants.

Lutterloh's Line. June 12 and 15, Str Magnolia with Passengers and goods for sundry Merchants.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Schr Tornado fm Halifax, N S. 12—Brig St Leon fm Boston; Schrs J H Chadbourn, and Sunny South fm Boston, L Russell fm Baltimore, Moonlight fm Kennebunk, Me.

POST OFFCE,

FAYETTEVILLE, June 14, 1856.

ON and after the 16th inst. the Northern Mail (via Raleigh) will close at 3 o'clock, P. M

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at the Market House on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, my HOUSE and LOT on Green Street.

Terms at sale. T. M. SACKETT.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

June 16. 1tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 16.

BACON—		12½ a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a	Cuba	40 a 42	
CANDLES—F. P.		18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—		5½ a 5½
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio		13 a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira		14 a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo		00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good		10½ a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.		9 a 9½	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny		18 a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee		18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps		00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 6 to 10		17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 60	
Bro. Sheetings		7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a 40	
Osnaburgs		9½ a 10	Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—		35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	6 75 a 7 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	6 25 a 6 37½		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	5 75 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	5 25 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	75 a 00		Crushed	12 a 12½	
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00		St. Croix	11 a 12	
Oats	40 a 00		Porto Rico	10½ a 11	
Peas	75 a 80		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	75 a 0 00		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	a 6		WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7		WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0 a 5		8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0 a 12		10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a 00		WOOL—	16 a 17	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—advancing tendency, stock on hand light.

Cotton—good grades would command a higher figure than present quotations.

Flour—no quotable change.

Corn—receipts by wagons light, but by boat large.

Peas in demand.

Wool—sales easily made at quotation.

Spirits Turpentine 29 to 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

At Cheraw, cotton 8 to 10. The receipts at Cheraw, from June 1, 1855 to June 1, 1856, were 12,634 bales. Corn dull at 62½ to 65. Bacon 12 to 13. Flour 6 50 to 7 00. Salt 1 50.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 6 25 to 8 25. Corn is lower, 49 to 68. Middling upland Cotton has risen to 11. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 37 to 38. Common Rosin 1 60. No. 2, 1 90. Fine $5.

Total receipts of cotton 3,376,247 bales against 2,499,314 last year. Increase 876,933.

PEAS.

100 BUSHELS for Sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

June 16. 13-2w

FISH.

75 BBLS. Mackerel for sale by

JAS. G. COOK

June 16. 13-4w

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale the late residence of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, on Haymount, situated at the junction of the Centre and Western Plank Roads. The House is new and comfortable, with the necessary out-houses, all in good rep ir; the grounds well improved, and is one of the most desirable residences near town. Application for terms may be made to J. E. Bryan, at the Post Office, or to the subscriber.

☞ If not previously disposed of, the property will be sold at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 26th inst.

E. C. HALL, Adm'r.

June 16. 13-ts

To the Teachers of the Common Schools of Robeson County.

THE Board of Examination of the Applicants to teach the Common Schools of Robeson County will meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on THURSDAY, 17th JULY next, at 10 o'clock: the next meeting will be held at the same place, on the First Thursday in September next. Applicants will please attend promptly at the above stated meetings, as they cannot be examined at any other time.

JOHN MOORE, Chm'n.

June 7, 1856. 12-4t

Town papers copy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Tri-Weekly Line

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

Through in 36 Hours!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Feb. 28, 1856. 13-3m

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

THE Public Examination of the Students of this Institution will embrace the 15th, 16th, and 17th of July next, commencing each day at 4½ o'clock, A. M. Parents, guardians and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Annual Sermon will be delivered on Tuesday night the 15th, by Rev. ADAM GILCHRIST of Fayetteville; the Literary Address on Wednesday night the 16th, by Col. WILLIAM S. MULLINS of Marion Dist., S. C.; and the CONCERT by the young ladies of the Institution, will be given on Thursday night the 17th.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held on Monday the 21st July.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

June 12, 1856. 12-3t

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY

AND

Medical School,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.

Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.

Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. MCMANNEN, Chairman

Rev. H. ARNOLD,

Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,

Mr. WM. S. HARRIS,

Col. D. C. PARISH, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 9, 1856. 13*2m

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of JULY.

TERMS: Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights) with Tuition in all the English branches $70 00

Incidental tax, for repairs 1 00

Day scholars, for fuel 2 00

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22 50. Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French $10. Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, FREE OF CHARGE, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

June 3, 1856. 12-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By Alex'r McMillan and Malcom Shaw, Justices of the Peace for the County of Robeson.

WHEREAS, HENRY, a Runaway Slave, supposed to belong to some person in South Carolina, unknown to us, has been for a long time lurking in this County, and about Fayetteville, Wilmington, Orange and Alamance Counties, passing as a *free negro* by the name of Henry Young, Jim Young, Young Bass, &c., committing divers injuries and depredations, on the citizens, such as conducting other runaways from about Fayetteville to Orange county, giving them reputation as free negroes, thereby deceiving some of the citizens of Orange, to employ said runaways and traffic with them contrary to law and to the great injury of the owners.

Said Henry was raised by Mr. Daniel Shaw of this county. He distinguished himself at an early age for his manifest propensity to crime; after many acts of stealing, house-breaking &c., he was at length convicted in the Superior Court of Robeson, Spring Term, 1849, of *Burglary* on the dwelling of Mr. J. McNatt, and sentenced to be hung, his owner appealed to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, and on this trial the State did not insist on a verdict for the Burglary but agreed to take a verdict for Larceny, for which he was publicly whipped, his owner entering into bond to send him beyond the limits of the State never to return.

Now, the said Henry is hereby commanded and required to surrender himself, or if he fail so to do, he shall be dealt with as the law in such cases directs.

And the Sheriff of our said County is hereby required to take with him such power as he shall think necessary to go in pursuit of and apprehend said Henry, to the end that he may cease to be a terror and annoyance to the community.

Given under our hands and seals, June the 9th, 1856.

ALEX'R MCMILLAN, J. P. [Seal.]

MALCOM SHAW, J. P. [Seal.]

Carleinian 8t. 13*3t

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.

ROBERTS & BROTHERS.

June 12, 1856. 12-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1 1856. 85-tf

NEW.

SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,



IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,

North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
STAGE LINE.



WE are now running Four-Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route: to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.

The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville.

May 31, 1856. 9-3m

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.
June 2, 1856. 9tf

OFFICE C. F. & D. R. NAV. CO.,
Pittsboro', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next, for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years. The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

May 31, 1856. 9-td

BROWNLOW Has Arrived!

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined," by Parson Brownlow, price $1 00, just rec'd. Postage on it by mail is 18 cents.

Also, a few more of the "Great Iron Wheel," by Parson Graves. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 28.

TUNING AND REPAIRING PIANOS!

BY PHILIPPE HENLE, Professor of Music at the Fayetteville Female High School.
May 15, 1856. 4-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

---

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election. April 21—97-tE

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
Lumbsrton, April 26, 1856. 500-t1A

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN,
WM. McLAURIN, } Committee.
Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Boots and Shoes,	Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-Huuse Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.
WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese.

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 23. 3-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,
Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bareges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.
Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:
Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—
Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

Blanks for sale here.

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856 64ypd

Fayetteville Hotel.

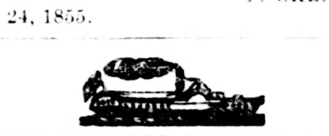
THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

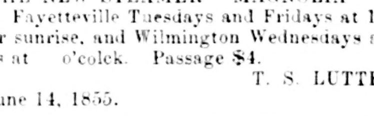
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf



LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'colck. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine
For sale by W. H. CARVER.
March 6 84-tf

Corporation Bonds
of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

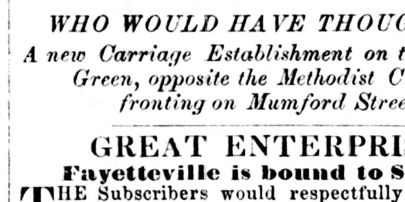
SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

PLANK ROAD STOCK.

10 SHARES Northern Plank Road Stock, for sale by J. B. FERGUSON.
May 12, 1856. 3tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 54-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?
A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89*tf

C. BLACK
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,
Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.
Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th day of June next, at the Store of Tristram Bostick, in Richmond County, I will sell to the highest bidder, Ten Shares in the Albemarle Plank Road, belonging to the estate of John Morison, dec'd. Terms, six months' credit.

M. MURCHISON, Adm'r.
May 19 7*4t

State of N. Carolina, Richmond County.
NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Maj. Geo. Northam, residing in said County, near Rockingham, one small Bay Mare, with a white spot on her forehead, her hind feet white from the hoof joint down, a small white spot on her back supposed to be the effects of a saddle mark,—no other marks or brands to notice; valued at 55 dollars; entered on Stray Book for said County, on the 26th day of this instant; and taken up on the 19th day of the same instant; the owner is requested to apply in the time prescribed by law, prove his property, pay all legal expenses and take her away.

E. T. LONG, Ranger.
May 29. 11-*2w

State of N. Carolina, Richmond County.
NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Joseph Thompson, residing in said County on Drowning Creek, one Roan Filly supposed to be three or four years old, with a white spot on her forehead, with a bell on, and valued at thirty dollars; entered on Stray Book for said County, on the 17th of this instant, by E. T. Long, Ranger. The owner is requested to apply within the time prescribed by law, prove his property, and pay all legal charges and take her away; or said Stray will be dealt with as the law directs. E. T. LONG, Ranger.
May 19. 11*2w

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

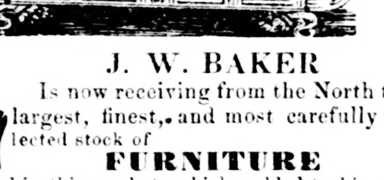
Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance

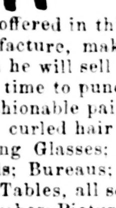
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf





J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,
in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 98-tf

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING.

THOS. A. E. EVANS offers his services to Survey Lands, furnish Plans and Specifications for Bridges, &c. Address him through the Post Office, or apply at the Store of Messrs. S. T. Hawley & Son.
Fayetteville, April 14. 94-tf

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

This day personally appeared before me, David McNeill, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, John Murphy, Sen'r, and R. F. Murphy, and made oath in due form that a note made by said Murphy and R. F. Murphy for six hundred dollars, payable to Wm. Q. Buckhannan bearing date 10th January, 1851, payable twelve months after date has been fully paid and satisfied, and that Farq'd C. Armstrong as agent of said Buckhannan holds said note and refuses to give it up.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of May, 1856. D. McNEILL, J. P.

We hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said Note above described, as we are determined not to pay it. JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.
May 17, 1856. 10-*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Riley Diggs, Executor of Marshall Diggs
vs.
William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Elizabeth, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah McAllister, ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Sarah Ann McAllister, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Sanford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Edney.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, John Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, Leroy Strickland, William Hailey, James C. Vaughan and wife Susan, and Elisha Diggs, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Edmund F. Lilly *vs.* Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's claim, or Judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. George W. Wamble.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
[7*6

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf



FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW
STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at [illegible] o'clock A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at [illegible] M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable coaches, and as sober and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.
June 6. 11tf

Circular Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

THIS Mill is of Eighteen Horse Power, and an excellent piece of machinery. It has been run but little, and can be bought at a considerable reduction on cost. Apply at Fayetteville to
SMITH & ELLIOT.
June 4. 11*4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, one of the Executors therein named, propounding for probate a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, some of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not citizens of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856. J. WHITE, Clerk.
11-6w

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the South West corner of Alamance County, near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of the former Principal, who hopes that the success of the past is a sufficient recommendation without anything further from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or for teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty near the Academy for not more than $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition:
For the Primary Department, per session, $[illegible]
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, [illegible]
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages, 12 [illegible]

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.
June 6. 11[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John W. Gould.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, notifying said John W. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

J. White & Co. vs. George W. Wamble.
Original attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiffs' use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

John O. Ross vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1856.
Joseph E. Capel and Thomas C. Capel,
vs.
Lemuel Capel, Robinson Capel, Charles N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lem'l Capel, Robinson Capel, Chas. N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to complainants' said bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.
9-6w